

## LOOK AT HOME.

It is but too true—we may cry "Bank" or "No Bank," "Sub-Treasury," or "Anti-Sub-Treasury," and we may write and talk about the currency to the end of the chapter; but, however, a want of financial management may have precipitated the present crisis—it is but too true that we must look at home for the real origin—the first and only great cause of our present troubles.

A want of private economy is the radical defect in our management—a love of show—a vulgar ambition to appear rich, to wear finery and surround themselves with luxury, is the besetting meekness of our countrymen. Capt. Marryat, in one of his works upon this country, speaks of the rich household furniture, the rare articles of apparel, the wines and choice groceries that are exposed for sale, in more than a hundred towns in this country, as surpassing in cost and sumptuousness any merchandise of the kind, that may be found in England, save by resorting to the Metropolis. Now who are the purchasers in these hundred markets of imported luxury? Are they paid for by those who inherit means, ample enough for their indulgence in every superfluity; or by those who, commencing life with no means at all, have by long years of unrelenting industry, accumulated large fortunes? Why, the number of such men of either class is yet so few among us, that any one city of the Union could meet their demand. They must be bought then by many whose circumstances will not warrant such extravagance, and who, if their honest judgment was not overborne by the idle vanity of mimicking the style of some wealthier neighbor would be quick to ridicule and condemn their own folly in others.

But it is only when people are hedged in with out of door mismanagement, and dismayed at the near approach of ruin, that they are at last compelled to look at home.

Weller's dinners and maderia wines, are not bad; but neither are mutton and turnips, with a bottle of Newark cider, to be despised when quarterly bills are taken into consideration.

## VENTRILOQUISM.

Our citizens were highly entertained on Friday and Saturday nights of last week, by an accomplished and witty exhibition of the Ventriloquial powers of Mr. Rosenbu. Mr. R. possesses the ability, not only of exhibiting the true nature of this amusing and wonderful art, but also of calling into requisition the risible faculties of his audience, to an extent perhaps, equal to any of his contemporaries, in the same art. In addition to the entertainment given by Mr. Rosenbu, his lady, Mrs. R., introduced in the course of the performance several popular songs, which were sung with exquisite taste, and a melodious voice. We understand Mr. R. and his lady design visiting the Northern part of this State, and we take pleasure in assuring our readers in that section, that so far as our exhibitions have extended with them, his exhibitions have been highly creditable to himself, and pleasing to his auditors.

"Love's Labor Lost."—Tom Hughes, a slave who was sent to State Prison from New York, for stealing several thousand dollars from his Master, Mr. Darg, has just been liberated by the expiration of his term. Circumstances transpired at the time of his commitment to prison, that produced strong suspicions of his having been abetted in the act, by certain Abolitionists, with a view to purchase his freedom. Tom, however, it appears, "smelt a mice," and had no idea of trusting his fortune to their fanaticism any more, and when let out of prison, was asked by some Abolitionists (who were present, as also was Mr. Darg,) what he intended to do now. He replied that Mr. Darg had always treated him very well, and he intended to spend his days with him. One of the Abolitionists said, he wished he had known this sooner, as it would have saved him a great deal of trouble. What a pity!

Joan, "Bishop of Charleston,"!! says, in the last Catholic Miscellany. "I have been asked by many, a question, which I may as well answer at once, viz:—Whether I am friendly to the existence or continuation of Slavery?—I am not—but I also see the impossibility of now abolishing it here."

The first instance we ever heard of in which one city was bought out by another, has occurred in Florida. St. Josephs has been purchased by Apalachicola, which is we believe, adjoining or rather on the opposite side of the river. There has been a regular bargain, sale, and transfer.

The Presiding Judge of the Louisiana Supreme Court, and the Attorney General of the same State are both Printers.

Proselytes.—It is reported that many of the Jews residing at Constantinople have lately been converted to Christianity.

I feel too lazy to work, said a loafer, and I have no time to play. I think I'll just go to bed, and so split the difference.

## For the Advertiser.

### MY FLORIDA.

(AIR—"MY NORMANDY.")  
There is a clime, where Nature wears,  
Through all the year, a sunny smile,  
And gloomy Winter never dares,  
With icy breath, the scene defile—  
Spring who but stays, in lands less fair,  
To shed a transient beauty there,  
Long holds her mild and gentle sway,  
In thy bright, balmy groves, my Florida!

What though no ancient castles tower  
O'er high and craggy hills around,  
No crumbling works, that prove the power  
And littleness of man, are found?  
Broad lake, and sky, and hoary tree,  
Impressed with native majesty,  
Like works of Art, fade not away,  
And these are thine, dear, sunny Florida!

Thy glossy groves how sparkling bright!  
Thy silvery lakes how softly fair!  
What dazzling beauties meet the sight!  
What mellow fragrance fills the air!  
Oh! well I love each witching charm,  
Bright-glittering in the sunbeam warm;  
And while this bosom's pulses play,  
I'll love thee, love thee still, my Florida!

W.  
LAKE JACKSON, FA.

The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions was opened, for this District, on Monday last, his Honor J. B. O'Neal, presiding. The Judge delivered a very eloquent and impressive charge to the Grand Jury, in which the evils of the license system, and the effects of intoxicating drinks were animadverted upon, with his characteristic zeal.—Southern Chronicle.

## GREAT FRESHET.

On Tuesday morning last, the rain began to descend, and the wind to blow. It rained for three successive days and nights, in torrents almost. The consequence is, that our creeks and rivers have been swollen to an extent never before witnessed, if we except the freshet of last June. Indeed, although at this place the waters were not as high, by two feet, in the Ocoee, as they were in June last, yet we have been informed, that below, they were on the river and creeks, much higher. From all that we can learn, too, greater damage has been done, than any previous freshet. The Georgia and Central Railroads have been materially injured. The Bridges, in all directions that we have yet heard from, have been carried away. Whole plantations covered with water, which as it flowed away, deposited upon the once fertile land, large quantities of sand. Many lives too must have been lost. Mr. Buffington of this place, lost a fine negro man. He was drowned in attempting to save some rails that were floating away. We also learn that at Carroll's Ferry, on the Ocmulgee, in Jasper county, while the Stage was being ferried over, the current carried away the flat. It had proceeded but a short distance down the river when it upset. The passengers jumped upon an island and were saved. One negro fellow, and one horse were drowned. The mails were lost.

Milledgeville has been completely shut out from any intelligence. We must reserve for a future number of our paper, intelligence, we fear, that will be of a mournful character. At present we can say no more.—Milledgeville Journal of the 16th.

## JOHN RANDOLPH.

Those who never saw this remarkable accident in nature—who never heard him in Congress, have much cause to regret. His manner in debate was peculiarly his own, original and forcible. Though occasionally exuberant and erratic, he scattered around him flowers so very beautiful that very few were offended at his devious wanderings, and followed him with pleasure wherever he chose to lead them. He never lost a good thought or a fine image that occurred to him either in conversation or solitude; but treasured it in a book and volume of his brain, till it was wanted, and he never failed to let it out when he had an opportunity. His invective, like the deadly siroc, withered every thing it swept across, and his opponent was sure to quail and shiver beneath his touch. His sarcasms were barbed with the most corroding acrimony, and the excessive bitterness of his feelings indicated a ferocious and misanthropic character. He indulged more in satire than logic, more in invective than reasoning, but there was a fascination about him, as an orator, that few could or were willing to resist. His very silence was sometimes eloquent, and the bare motion of his finger or his head, often conveyed as much meaning as the most finished or elaborate sentence. But between his delivered and published speeches there is no comparison. In the latter, you lose that charm by which you were bound when you listened to what he uttered—the attitude, gesture, emphasis, action, are gone.—The skeleton is left, but the spirit has fled; the body is there, but the sound is no more.

To judge of John Randolph as an orator, he must have been heard when his mind was in the plenitude of power, and his imagination still luxuriating in the delicious images of youth and poetry. Burke seemed to be his model, and Shakespeare his constant companion. From both he drew largely; and with the latter he was as familiar as Alexander was with the works of the immortal Homer. His mind and habits were wholly averse to the necessary routine and details of business. The mere labors of legislation were not suited to his temper or intellect, and both as a member of a committee and of the House, he was almost inefficient.

Randolph was tall, meagre and badly formed. His eyes were black and piercing; his complexion sallow and cadaverous; his hair smoothed down over his head, and tied in a cue; and his voice, though of no great compass, was uncommonly clear and distinct.

Our Increase.—It is estimated that in forty-two years more, a century from the achievement of our national independence, our population will not vary much from Fifty Millions.

## SCRIPTURE QUOTATIONS.

The light and trifling, as well as the irreverent manner in which quotations from the sacred volume are continually introduced into Congressional speeches, editorial articles on political questions, and even reports of the proceedings on the race course, is becoming so common and so disgusting as to call loudly for the condemnation of all those who profess any regard for the solemn truths of holy writ, or who in any degree look to their influence for the preservation of sound morals. No more fatal blow can be struck at the influence of religion. Nothing is better calculated to strengthen the cause of infidelity, to undo and to render nugatory the efforts of the christian world, than the indiscriminate, the irreverent, and, we may add, the blasphemous introduction of scripture quotations on all occasions, and under circumstances which make them peculiarly inappropriate and hurtful.

Will not our brethren of the press, who have thoughtlessly and inadvertently been led into the practice, reflect on its deleterious effects, its fatal consequences, and refrain from the use of these solemn quotations, except when discussing questions, the importance of which render their introduction justifiable? We are well convinced that there are many of our brother editors who have a high regard for the "sacred oracles," who are in the habit of mingling in their political disquisitions, passages of scripture which have grated harshly on our ears, and we doubt not have been the cause of regret and sorrow to many of their readers.—Camden Journal.

St. Lawrence.—This saint occupies a deservedly high position in the calendar. He was broiled to death upon a gridiron, over a slow fire, the 10th of August, in the year 253, because he refused to give up to the Prefect of Rome, the treasures belonging to the church of which he was the guardian. The fortitude with which he bore his sufferings is well known. It is said by some historians of the affair, that he felt rather comforted than tormented. He took it so coolly as to request his cooks to turn him on the other side, for that the one downwards was broiled long enough. St. Lawrence was a Spaniard, and his piety and fortitude has been the theme of many old Spanish writers. An anecdote has been related, which put the fortitude of the saint in a new light, and admirably illustrates the pride for which the Spanish grandees have ever been remarkable. St. Lawrence said a Castilian courtier to the Spanish monarch within the last century, "did not, as priests declare, so nobly bear his sufferings, assisted by God's grace, but solely by the valor inherent in him as a Spaniard."

"Bringing up Children."—A child's nurse in my family (not perhaps well instructed in law terms,) asked me yesterday if I knew what kind of food a "habes corpus" was made of—and whilst waiting for a reply she continued by stating that she had brought up a good many children by "the bottle," and on paper, and sometimes on "arra root," neither of which modes were near as good as the natural mother, and next to that, a good healthy nurse—but the "habes corpus" plan was what puzzled her.

I asked her where she saw this plan adopted, when she ran up to the nursery and returned with your paper, and pointed out the following notice:

"The Case.—His Honor, Judge Oakley, delivered his opinion on this case on Monday evening, being an application of Mr. — for leave to bring up his child by habes corpus; the application was denied and the decision of Judge Inglis affirmed."

I relieved her from her embarrassment—but she still persisted that her notions in the main were safest.—N. Y. American.

Stealing on Credit.—A farmer in this State was once greatly puzzled by the sudden disappearance of his sheep. One, after another was missed from the flock without any solution of the mystery, until at last his suspicions rested on one of his neighbors. Accordingly, as the sheep disappeared, each one was entered on the book against the suspected man and the price carried out. At the end of the year the bill was sent to him, and without making any words on the subject he prudently paid it. Another year passed, and the absence of a greater number of sheep had added numerous items to a new bill, which was presented as on a previous year. This time, however, the lover of mutum demurred, and insisted on its being reduced, protesting that he had not taken an eighth part of the number charged to him. But the creditor insisted upon every farthing. "Well!" said sheepy, "if I must pay, I suppose I must; but the fact is, some scamp has been stealing on my credit!"—New Haven Register.

Jugs.—The Jug is the most singular utensil; a pail, tumbler, or decanter may be rinsed, and you may satisfy yourself by optical proof that the thing is clean; but the jug has a little hole in the top, and the interior is all darkness. No eye penetrates it, no hand moves over the surface. You can clean it only by putting in water, shaking it up, and pouring it out. If the water comes out clean, you judge you have succeeded in purifying the jug, and vice versa. Hence the jug is like the human heart. No mortal eye can look into its recesses, but you can judge of its purity or impurity only by what comes out of it.

## HAMBURG, March 20.

Our market this week has been rather quiet and prices inclined to go down since Monday last. The stoppage of the Mails, scarcity of money, and an apprehension of a War, have tended to depress the feelings of our buyers. Since our last notice the market has given away fully 4 ct. on the lower qualities of Cotton, and 4 ct. on choice brands. Until the present difficulties are removed, our market cannot regain the falling off in prices. The transactions for the week have been limited, and but a small share of the staple has arrived to the amount we usually have received. The annual preparation of the planters, however, will account for this. We quote as extremes 7 1/2 to 10 1/2 cts. Principal sales, 9 1/2 cts. Carolina money.

Groceries.—The merchants still keep on hand a large and well selected assortment

of groceries; and are disposing of them at as low prices as possible.—Journal.

## From the Georgia Constitutionalist.

Augusta, March 18.  
Cotton.—The business done in this article, during the past week has been very moderate, and the quantity arriving, owing to the bad condition of the roads since the recent freshet so very small, that the market has been but poorly supplied. The demand also slackened very much, as dealers in the absence of intelligence from any of the important markets of the country, (all mail communication being cut off,) were unwilling to operate. The sales which were effected, were principally in warehouses at rates ranging from 10 to 11 1/2 cts., principally 10 1/2 to 11 cts.

Exchange.—In giving the following weekly table of our exchange and money market, we will observe that we have seen with surprise in some papers of the interior, comments in regard to the rates of bank notes in this city which appear to us erroneous and made without due reflection. Our country friends express surprise at the bank notes of some country banks paying specie being at a discount, while the notes of the banks of Augusta are at par. Our country friends did not reflect that Augusta furnishes exchange on the north to a large portion of Georgia, and that this exchange can be obtained at 14 per cent. premium, but for specie, or bank notes that can be converted at once into specie in Augusta. The notes of the banks of Augusta, or the notes of the banks of South Carolina, can be converted into specie at once, without trouble and expense: hence such notes are equal to specie.—Not so with the notes of the country banks paying specie. Trouble and expense have to be incurred to convert such notes into specie. A merchant who wants a remittance to the north of one thousand dollars, can easily obtain a draft at 1 1/2 per cent. premium, if his money is in Augusta bank notes, or in specie. But if it is in country bank notes, how can he obtain a draft? He may have that sum of one thousand dollars in notes of two or three banks. To realize the amount in specie, he has to take the trouble to send agents to the different banks in the country for the specie, for it is seldom that those country banks are prepared to supply checks on the north. The merchant then, placed under such circumstances, prefers to sacrifice 4 to 6 per cent. in order to obtain at once the means of meeting his engagements in the north.—We beg our country friends to reflect upon this brief explanation, and we are sure they will find that their comments were premature. However we believe that the present wretched condition of our currency could be improved, if there was a good understanding between all the banks of the State, and if by mutual arrangements and concessions, the notes of all were taken under certain conditions. The following table is on a specie basis:

South Carolina,	par.
Augusta Insurance and Banking Comp'y.,	"
Bank of Augusta,	"
Branch State Bank of Ga., at Augusta,	"
Agency Bank of Brunswick,	"
Branch Georgia Rail Road,	"
Mechanics Bank,	"
Bank of Darien & Branches, 10 1/2 per cent. dis.	"
Bank of Hawkinsville,	10 "
Bank of St. Mary's,	6 "
Bank of Milledgeville,	6 "
Bank of Columbus,	14 "
Bank of the State of Ga. at Sav.	5 "
Branches of do. in Athens, Milledgeville, Washington, Eatonton and Macon,	6 "
Agency of do. in Greensboro,	6 "
Bank of Brunswick,	6 "
Commercial Bank of Macon,	5 "
Central Bank of Ga., at Macon,	14 1/2 "
Central Bank of Ga., at Sav.	5 "
Branch of do. at Milledgeville,	6 "
Chattahoochee Bank of Milledgeville,	14 "
Georgia Bank of Athens,	14 "
Insurance Bank of Columbus, at Macon,	6 "
Marine & Fire Ins. Bank, Sav.	5 "
Branch of do. at Macon,	6 "
Monroe R. R. & Bk'g. Co.	40 "
Ocmulgee Bank,	6 "
Planters Bank Savannah,	5 "
Planters & Mechanics Bank Columbus,	14 "
Western Bank,	14 "
Ruckersville Banking Comp'y.,	14 "
Drafts on New York,	1 1/2 per cent. prem.
Charleston, par a 1/2 dis.	"
Savannah, par a 1/2 dis.	"
Philadelphia, 3 1/4 dis.	"

Died in Beach Island, S. C., on the 28th ult., JOHN COKER, in the 31st year of his age. He was an affectionate husband, an indulgent master—few more esteemed, none more regretted.

Notice.  
MR. A. McCABE, of Aiken, is sole Agent for the transaction of my business, during my absence from the State.  
A. M. McCABE.  
March 23 a 8

## State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.  
C. L. Goodwin, vs. Stannard B. Ryan.  
WILL BE SOLD at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday in April next, the Defendant's interest in one NEGRO WOMAN, Louisa.  
S. CHRISTIE, s. e. d. 8  
March 25. b 8

## LOST

IN Edgefield District, on the 14th instant, one Note on Charles Nix, for two hundred and eighty-two dollars and seventy-five cents; one Note on Talbert Cheatham, for one hundred dollars; one Note on Bates Wren, for thirty dollars; and one on John Stalnaker for fifteen dollars. Any person trading for the above Notes, will do it at their own risk.  
H. M. NICKS.  
March 25. i 8

## LOST

ON the 14th instant, between my house and Turkey Creek, a large RED POCKET BOOK, containing two Five Dollar bills on the Bank of Hamburg, one Note of hand on Charles and John Price, given to G. W. Key, for two hundred dollars, due on the 25th December last, with a credit of \$100 thereon; one on John Cheatham, Jr., for \$125, given to Washington Key, given sometime in Decr. last; one on Washington Sogler and Stephen C. Terry, for \$125, due on the 25th Decr. last, payable to the subscriber; one on William Bush for \$20, payable to Cheatham & Wood, given sometime in December last; one on Talbert Cheatham for \$17, payable to Cheatham & Wood, given sometime in December, 1839; one on Samuel Cartledge, Jr., for \$10, given to Cheatham & Wood, with interest from 1st March, 1840; one on Nancy Spencer for \$11, with interest from 1st March, 1840; one on Ealom Buckhalter for \$35, given to Cheatham & Wood, time not recollected; also, one receipt given by Henderson Sullivan, Hamburg, for six square bales of Cotton, given sometime in February last.

I hereby forwarn all persons from trading for said Notes, as I shall take immediate steps to have them all renewed.

GUTHRIE CHEATHAM.  
March 25 b 8

THE Friends of Capt. E. W. Perry, announce him as a Candidate for Tax Collector for this District.

March 4. i 5

## State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.  
BY OLIVER TOWLES, Esquire, Ordinary of Edgefield District.  
Whereas, F. W. Pickens, hath applied to me for Letters of Administration, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Emma F. Simkins, late of the District aforesaid, deceased.  
These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Edgefield Court House on the 5th day of April, 1841, to show cause, if any, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal this 22d day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and in the sixty-fifth year of American Independence.  
O. TOWLES, O. E. D.  
March 26, 1841. (S2 124) b 5

## State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.  
BY OLIVER TOWLES, Esquire, Ordinary of Edgefield District.  
Whereas, Hightower Davis, hath applied to me for Letters of Administration, with the will annexed, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Mary Dalton, late of the District aforesaid, deceased.  
These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Edgefield Court House on the 5th day of April next, to show cause, if any, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal this 22d day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and in the sixty-fifth year of American Independence.  
O. TOWLES, O. E. D.  
March 25, 1841. (S2 124) b 8

## Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, I shall proceed to sell at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday and Tuesday in April next, the following property viz:

Joseph Woods, (hearer,) vs William B. Hightower and Mary Hightower, nine hundred acres of land, more or less, adjoining Mary Hightower and others.

Wade Glover vs Dyonncius V. Wright, four hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, adjoining John Coker and others.

Wm. Foster vs Rudolph Carter, five thousand acres of land, more or less, adjoining John Wise and others.

Whitfield Brooks, vs Rudolph Carter and Elizabeth Carter, the above described property.

Darling J. Walker vs Sterling Powell, two hundred acres of land, more or less adjoining D. J. Walker, and others.

Wm. H. McLain vs the same, the above described property.

John Bauskett, assignee, vs John Logue and T. G. Bacon, one house and lot in the village of Edgefield, adjoining E. B. Presley, and others; levied on as the property of J. Logue.

Goodwin, Harrington & Co. vs Levelen Delorach, two Horses.

Martin Posey vs John Bridwell, one Wagon and yoke of Oxen.

B. E. Hohns, for the use of Beverly Burton, vs Macklen Brown, one cream Mare.

Abner Perrie vs Macklen Brown, one Horse.

A. M. Wade vs A. Whatley, Dauson and Lewis Ellzey, one tract of land, known as Bridge Creek. Tract levied on as the property of A. Whatley.

Steedman & Merritt vs John Barton, the Defendant's interest in four hundred and forty-four acres of land, adjoining land of the estates of R. Hampton, W. W. Williams, and others.

John Bauskett vs Nathaniel Ramey, one negro woman Barbary, to be resold on account of former purchaser.

The Survivors of Forts Townsend and Mendenhall vs David M. Waters, one negro woman, Betty, to be resold on account of former purchaser.

Samuel Quarles vs John A. Rearden, Stephen Terry, sen., and Stephen C. Terry, the tract of land where S. C. Terry lived the year 1840, adjoining N. Lowe, and others.

S. CHRISTIE, s. e. d. c 7  
March 15, 1841.

## State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.  
WILL BE SOLD, at public outcry, with the legal hours of sale, on the first Monday of April next, at Edgefield Court House, a Negro man slave, named S. M. (a Bricklayer by trade,) to satisfy a Mortgage, given by William Morris, to John Bauskett, of the said Sam. Terms of sale cash.  
S. CHRISTIE, s. e. d. c 7  
March 18.

## State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.  
Anson Mobley, vs Allen V. Burton.  
WILL BE SOLD, at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday in April next, one NEGRO GIRL, Caroline, to satisfy the above stated case.  
Terms cash.  
S. CHRISTIE, Agent. c 7  
March 16.

## The Subscriber

WISHING to change the order of his business, is desirous of disposing of his present Stock, and will sell it entire, at a suitable reduction from cost, and on accommodating terms of credit, or at Retail very low for Cash.  
C. A. DOWD. c 7  
March 12.

## Fresh Garden Seed.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by  
C. A. DOWD. c 7  
Feb. 10.

## State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.  
IN EQUITY.  
John Rainsford, vs. James Rainsford and wife, and others.  
IT appearing to my satisfaction, that John Rainsford, of England, son of Joseph, and Louis C. Cantelow and Mary his wife, Defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this State; on motion, by Wardlaw & Carroll, counsel for Plaintiff, ordered, that the Defendants above named, do appear in this honorable Court, and plead, answer or demur, to the Bill of Plaintiff, within three months from the publication of this order, or that a decree pro confesso be taken against them.

J. TERRY, c. z. e. d.  
Commissioners Office, March 10, 1841. c 7  
March 18.

## 100 Dollars Reward.

ON Sunday, the 21st ultimo, a person applied at my Stable in Augusta, (whose name I do not know,) to hire a saddle HORSE, for two days, to go, as he said, to Edgefield Court House; and as he has not yet returned, the supposition is, that he has carried the Horse off.  
The man was about 25 or 27 years of age, 6 feet 8 or 10 inches high, of ordinary size, light complexion, light hair, and had on a cloth cap trimmed with fur—his dress not recollected.  
The Horse was a grey pacer, 15 hands high, 7 years old, black mane, tail and legs, and in the upper part of his breast there is a very remarkable round sink or hollow.  
The above reward will be given for the delivery to me of the man and horse, or \$50 for the horse alone.  
W. G. LARK.  
The Charlestonian at Columbia, and Advertiser at Edgefield, will publish the above twice, and forward their accounts.—Chron. & Sen. b 6  
March 4.

## Attention Hussars.



THE Edgefield Hussars, will parade at Edgefield Court House, on Saturday the 27th inst. Each Trooper, in addition to the ordinary equipments, will provide himself with pistols, and six rounds of blank cartridges.  
By order of  
Capt. BONHAM. d 6  
March 4.

## Head Quarters.



CHARLESTON, March 1, 1841.  
JOHN LAURENS MANNING, and JAMES MONROE WALLACE having been appointed Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency Governor Richardson, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.  
By order of the Governor.  
JAS. POLK DICKINSON, Aid-de-Camp. f 6  
March 11.

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me, are requested to call and settle their accounts, on, or before the first day of April next, or their accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.  
H. A. GRAY. d 6  
March 11.

## State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.  
Mathew Gray vs Johnson Sales. Mortgage.  
I WILL proceed to sell in the above case, at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday in April next:  
One house & lot in the town of Hamburg, known in the plan of said town, as lot No. 12, bounded North by Mercer-street, South by Market street, and East by lot No. 11. The above property having once been sold on a credit, and the purchaser having failed to comply, it will now be sold for Cash, at the risk of the former purchaser.  
S. CHRISTIE, s. e. d. d 6  
March 11, 1841. (S3 874)

## Notice to Guardians and Trustees.

THOSE of you who have not made returns for the last year, are hereby notified to do so, on, or before the first Monday in April next, or proceedings will be had against you, under the Act of the Legislature, passed Decr. 1840, Said act requires a return, on oath, of each item of property, belonging to the ward, or cestui que trust, with the value thereof, as well as an account of the annual receipts and disbursements, as heretofore.  
J. TERRY, c. z. e. d. d 5  
March 1, 1841.

## Lost or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber on the 20th of January last, a POCKET BOOK, containing Ten Dollars in money, and eleven hundred dollars in notes. Among the notes there were one on Brannan & Munday, for \$300; one on Ebenezer Chamberlin, for \$200; one on Charles Nix, for \$115; and one on Abram Kilcrease, for \$550. All of them given one day after date. All persons are warned not to trade for the above notes. I will liberally reward my person finding the book and papers.  
H. M. NICKS. 5 f  
March 4.